How it Stands .- The Summing Up.

The result in New York and Pennsylvania having decided the presidential contest in favour of Lincoln the mere details have been lost sight of in the excitement consequent upon the momentous issue presented by the almost certain secession of some, at least, of the Southern

So far as definitely heard from, Lincoln has carried all the non-slaveholding States, with the exception of New Jersey, even California and Oregon have probably gone with the balance. The news from these States is too indefinite as yet to say how they have gone, but what has been received renders it not at all improbable that they, too, have gone for Lincoln.

Delaware, Maryland, North Carolina, South Caroli na, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas have gone for Breckinridge, being bly powerless. Talk then of Northern allies! We will eleven out of the fifteen Southern States. Virginia is so close between Bell and Breckinridge, that no one can tell how it has gone until all the counties have been officially heard from. Kentucky and Tennessee have gone for Bell, by some four or five thousand each .-Missouri is in doubt between Bell and Douglas. New Jersey gives three electoral votes for Douglas, two for Bell, and two for Breckinridge. Pennsylvania gives a different scale and with supposed brethren. The dele the largest Lincoln majority, being some sixty-two

The Northern papers, even the most conserva- ginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri. tive portion of them, are not and have not been acting frankly with their readers. These readers are in ignorance of the real character and length, breadth and depth of the feeling now abroad at the South. We use the word feeling, but that word is inadequate for the purpose of characterizing the state of things. It is no longer a mere feeling-a mere sentiment. It is a resolve -a certainty-a fact. Things are different now from any thing ever before known in the history of our political contests. There is now little talk. That is felt to be past. Its day is over. The people feel that action and not talking is the thing required; and, indeed, that until action has been taken, talking would merely subject us to ridicule.

That there may be and are differences of opinion upon this, as upon all other subjects, we know and admit, and we do so with all respect for the opinions of those who differ from us. Let all sides be heard, so that the real state of the case may be ascertained and some intelligent action be agreed upon. But we tell our Northern eigh papers, and from our very worthy and talented sections. Wilmington cotemporary of the Herald, and parade From the nature of things, then, the secession of any them and their professions as the voice of North Caro- important portion of the Southern States means, virtulina, they tell less than half the truth. They fail to give ally, the secession of all who really are Southern, and the other side. They fail to tell, what is an undeniable and unconcealable fact, that the feeling in favour of immediate secession is growing with a rapidity unexampled in the history of politics—that even where citizens do not go thus far, that yet they do go for a convention to take action for the safety of the honor and interests of the State, and that those half-way over, one day will be sure to be all the way over the next day, and out-andout resistance men. They fail to state, what the meeting held in this place on Monday night showed conclusively, to wit :- That this feeling, this desire for action, is not at all confined to one party, but is shared by influential citizens of both parties.

From the Daily Journal, 20th inst.

The Meeting Last Night. Notwithstanding the fact that, by some accident, it had been announced in the Herald that the meeting of last night had been postponed indefinitely, and therefore some doubt may be supposed to have existed as to whether it would be held, the Court House was filled to its utmost capacity by an earnest crowd, and many were forced to go away, from the impossibility of getting

For the resolutions, and other business done, we refer to the efficial report of the Secretary. We merely offer a few remarks, suggested by the occasion.

We remarked, some days since, upon the rapid progress of public opinion towards one point-that is, that we have entered upon a new era in the history of our Confederacy; one which must inevitably terminate in resistance to aggression, or in unconditional submission

Public opinion has gone farther. It has not only decided upon the facts, but also upon the course to be pursued, in view of this state of facts. That course is resis-

In this crisis, the people are decidedly in advance of the politicians-the country is in advance of the town. It will not do to represent the present movements as the mere bubbles blown by demagogues or artful political Feeling in Duplin ... The Fair ... Mr. Cowan's Adleaders. Those who have usually occupied the position of leaders must now be content to follow a sentiment which appears to move faster than they do. Such a feeling as is now abroad is wholly without parallel. Its nothing said to either arouse or intimidate the opposing the present political crisis in the country. and hostile section. The South is thinking and preparing to act wholly for herself,

marvellous. Within the last two weeks it appears to past. Our friend and correspondent writes as follows :have sprung forth spontaneously. Relieved of the trammels of federal politics, by the close of the electioneering canvass and the success of Lincoln, men meet upon a common platform who had heretofore stood aloof. Party lines seemed to have lost their power of separating citizens on this issue. Last night men of both parties particinated in the proceedings with equal energy.

Hon. Wm. S. Ashe made a brief but spirited address, devoted mainly to showing that our future safety depended upon our acting in concert, and simultaneously with cultural Fair. The Fair was in all respects an entire suc-John A. Taylor, Esq , also made brief but pointed ad-

A large number of names was immediately enrolled

as Minute Men. of meeting some gentlemen from the interior of the State, and, from what we heard from them, we came to the conclusion that the consciousness of a necessity for prompt action has had elsewhere a spread and development equally remarkable with that which is so striking passages of the Bible were also brought forward to bear on S. Gaither received forty-four thousand eight hundred and action contemplated quite comes up to the point reached by the resolutions of last night. That the reople of the State want a Convention, and will shortly demand one

Sampson County Agricultural Society.

We are indebted to the Sampson County Agricultural Society, through its corresponding Secretary, Dr. J. A. Bizzell, for an invitation to attend the next Fair of the Society, to be held in Clinton, on Tursday and Fri- his place in Brunswick county. They were very fine. day the 6th and 7th of December next. The invitation is accompanied by honorary badges which it will do us lington, New Hanover county, left in our sanctum one pleasure to wear on the occasion referred to, if we can of the biggest and finest Turnips we ever saw. We inget off from home. We trust that our Sampson friends tended to have had it weighed and measured, but it was may be blessed with fine weather-for all the other ele- so good that everybody that came in took a bite, and ments of success they can depend on themselves.

What we Can't Avoid.

We really and truly believe that certain of the States South and South-west of us will secede from this Union -probably, under any circumstances that can now occur -certainly, if no new guarantees are given for their future | Walker, of Wilmington, and Mr. Timmons, quences when it does occur. Situated as we are, we between two forces, we must yield to one and resist the

other, or resist one and yield to the other. Suppose now, that six Gulf States, Cotton States, anything you will, determine to go out and do go out, we will thereby lose twelve United States Senators, leaving us wholly powerless in that body. We will lose some thirty or forty members of the House, leaving us equally powerless in that body-permanently, irretrievahave none. The North has found already that a President can be elected wholly without Southern votes and in opposition to Southern wishes. How much more so will this be the case when the Southern minority is its reference to the appropriate committees. shorn of half its strength,-when the Southern represensufferance, not of right. We know a little of this -on | can hardly be regarded as mere speculation when we ex- any communication he might wish to make.

leston, the forms of courtesy had been carefully observed, the question now agitating the Union. The Legislaat Baltimore, the Southern strength was so small that ture will find this sentiment pressing on it. The developit was deemed hardly worth while to treat the wishes of ment of public opinion throughout the State is so dethe Southern delegates as worthy of being taken into cided, yet so quiet, that we question if half even of the consideration. This in a political convention of sup- most intelligent politicians in the State appreciate its posed party friends. Change the thing. Make it a force and volume. - Daily Journal, 20th inst. Congress. Oppose to the Southern Senators and Representatives, few in number-too few now, but how few after half their numbers have left !- oppose to these we say, their deadly enemies of the abolition party under the lead of Seward, and Sumner, and Helper, Sherman, and all the other endorsers of that infamous man and his book, what then would be our position? What the position of our members and Senators? How long could this state of things continue? How long could our dele- place on Wednesday and Thursday of last week, for the gation remain at Washington as a mere fag end, to be purpose of revising the military code of the State. snubbed by the apostles of rampant abolitionism? The thing could not go on! Our delegations could not keep the place of the present code was reported by the comtheir seats. Our people could not be content to occupy the mittee on business, and after a rather hurried and disorfriends like the Journal of Commerce and others, that degraded position which they would be forced to occupy derly discussion was adopted. There was a military eral. they see for themselves and afford their readers an op- as mere after-riders to the chariot of abolition predomi- ball at the Boyden House on Wednesday evening. portunity to see only one side of the question-one re- nance-to be mulcted by tariffs to build up the interests presentation of the state of affairs. When these papers of their oppressors, or taxed for bounties on fisheries, or quote all the ultra Union articles from some of the Ral- to procure funds to forward improvements in favoured

the Northernization of all who are not. This will be and is the inevitable logic of events. The destinies of

North Carolina will be cast with the South. We cannot, then, shirk this issue, if we would. We cannot evade its responsibilities; we cannot avoid meeting its dangers and its difficulties. How shall we meet them? By denouncing our Southern sisters, with whom, in the last resort, we know that our fate must be allied? Surely not! How, then? Why, by endeavoring to discover how a way may be devised through which we can escape from having the responsibilities attendant upon disunion forced upon us. Can we be the means of obtaining fresh guarantees, sufficient to satisfy the minds of reasonable men in the cotton States and quiet | Secretaries. their just apprehensions, and our own? If we can do this, then we will have done much ;--if we expect to sit quiet, and thus dodge the responsibilities of our position, we reckon without our host. We cannot avoid meeting these responsibilities if we would. If we fail to meet them, they will assuredly meet us. Can we meet them otherwise than by first endeavoring to avert the threatened disruption? Failing in that, do we not see that we are in the midst of them, and must choose, and how? Between remaining as a despised Hon. W. S. Ashe, with stirring and forcible speeches. fag end of a Free Soil Confederacy, or joining our fortunes with our sisters of the South. Could there be a moment of hesitation between these two alternatives?--We think not. Then ought we not to be preparedfully prepared-for this emergency? Prepared in feeling, and prepared with arms and discipline to guard the honor and interests of North Carolina?

It won't do to ignore this question. It is upon us .-We must meet it, and it must be met, not by sneers at putting our house in order-being prepared for any contingency-using all our efforts to secure Union on just grounds, but, in the failure of such efforts, prepared to go with the Southern States, for if they go, we must go

A friend writing us from Kenansville sends us the notice for a meeting which will be found elsewhere. It is to be held at the Court House, in Konansville, on peculiarity is in its undemonstrativeness, if we may so the first day in December next, to give an expression to say. There is no desire for mere talk. That is felt to the opinions of the people of Duplin in relation to the be superfluous. The people are in earnest. There is proper policy to be adopted by our people in view of

We regret much that indisposition arising from a severe cold compelled us to forego the pleasure of a visit The growth of this feeling, or rather of the manifesta- to Kenansville, on the occasion of the County Fair-a tion of this feeling, in North Carolina, is something pleasure we had been promising ourselves for weeks KENANSVILLE, N. C., Nov. 17th, 1860.

Messrs. Fulton & Price: Please insert the enclosed notice in your paper, and notice By his Excellency, John W. Ellis, Please request the Herald to copy. The feeling here, I think, is decidedly in favor of a State Convention. Our people seem to be fully aroused, and the feeling is not confined to the Act of Congress, and in conformity with the regulations of Democratic party. Many of our Opposition friends are in the Statutes of the State, have been received at the Execufavor of prompt action.

We were very much disappointed in seeing neither of you here yesterday and day before, in attendance on our Agri- tion is found to be as follows, that is to say. the other Southern States. Dr. Wm. A. Berry and cess. The show in most of the departments was better Hall was filled almost to overflowing with the beautiful works of our fair daughters. The Hog show was very fine, and the specimens of Agriculture in Farmers' Hall were hundred and thirty-seven votes; and John A. Dickinson reworthy of old Duplin. The address of your townsman, Mr. ceived forty-eight thousand five hundred and thirty two After the meeting had adjourned, we had the pleasure Cowan, was a capital speech. The speaker set out to es. votes: tablish the great antiquity of agriculture, dating it back to four hundred and sixty-one votes; R. K. Speed received the first dawn of creation, and taking father Blackstone to task for going no further back than Abraham. This part of the speaker's argument was founded upon the 5th, 6th and 7th verses of the 2d chapter of Genesis. Many other forty-four thousand nine hundred and ninety votes; and B in this section, though it may fairly be questioned if the the point. He spoke with much force and effect upon the forty-eight votes. importance of agriculture as the ground work and support of all professions and avocations of life. He was very happy two thousand six hundred and fifty-nine votes; S. W. Watts, in ridiculing the superstitions notions of many who desire to be mere imitators of their ancestors, and therefore optobe mere imitators of their ancestors. from the Legislature, we have no doubt, unless we are very much mistaken or misinformed, and we do not very much mistaken or misinformed, and we do not very much mistaken or misinformed, and we do not very much mistaken or misinformed, and we do not very much mistaken or misinformed, and we do not very much mistaken or misinformed, and we do not very much mistaken or misinformed, and we do not very much mistaken or misinformed, and we do not very much mistaken or misinformed, and we do not very much mistaken or misinformed, and we do not very much mistaken or misinformed, and we do not very much mistaken or misinformed, and we do not very much mistaken or misinformed, and we do not very much mistaken or misinformed, and we do not very much mistaken or misinformed, and we do not very much mistaken or misinformed, and we do not very much mistaken or misinformed, and we do not very much mistaken or misinformed, and we do not very misinformed very misinformed. will doubtless be published, when you can see it and form North Carolina, do hereby proclaim and make known that

TURNIPS .- We are under obligations to Mr. A. A Wanet for some remarkably fine Turnips, grown at Some time since our friend John Jones, Esq., of Lilso they eat it all up.

Wilmington & Manchester Railroad Company. The stockholders in the above Company met this forenoon in the Court House. Dr. Zemmerman, of Darlington District, S. C., was called to the Chair. Mr. safety, equality, and rights in the Union. Waiving any | South Carolina, were appointed Secretaries. The Secrediscussion of the abstract right of this movement,—of taries with two other gentlemen constitute a Committee Saunders, of Rowan, as assistant Clerk. James Page, our own approval or disapproval of it, one thing is cer- to ascertain the amount of stock represented in person as principal, and C. C. Tally, as assistant Door Keeper. tain, that we cannot avoid being involved in its conse- or by proxy. At 12 o'clock they were engaged in doing Adjourned until 11 o'clock Tuesday. so. There is certainly a majority present. Nothing must be affected by it. We must take cognizance of it. will be done before dinner, except perhaps the presenta-We cannot avoid doing so even if we would. Placed tion of the report of the President and Directors with ward Cantwell, of Wake, principal Clerk; W. M. Har-

accompanying documents. Dr. J. D. Bellamy .- Daily Journal of yesterday.

The Governor's Message. We hoped to have had this document by this morning's mail, and thus been enabled to have laid it before our readers in to-day's paper, but it appears that it was not sent in yesterday and that, therefore, it was not took his seat in the Senate.

mailed to us last evening. The Legislature meets to-day at eleven o'clock, as will be seen by our Raleigh correspondence. The first busiless will, no doubt, be the reception of the message, and

What positions the message may take we need not tation will be a mere circumstance, to be listened to by now speculate upon, as it will be so soon before us. It press our belief, our assurance, that high States' Rights gates from certain Southern States seceded at Charles- grounds will be assumed, for we know the Governor's ton. North Carolina did not secede, neither did Vir- sentiments on that subject; neither do we think it at all improbable that the Governor will be found rather Well, we met again at Baltimore. Whereas at Char- in the rear than in the advance of popular sentiment on

> Senator Hammond, of South Carolina, bas re signed his seat in the United States Senate. We presume no successor will be chosen. Senator Chestnut had already resigned.

> MILITARY CONVENTION .- We learn from the Salisbury Watchman that forty-two companies were repre sented in the Military Convention which met in that system of military law which it is proposed shall take

> OUTRAGEOUS .- The story going the rounds about the 'Dock of Newcarstle" at Cincinnati, who is said to have occupied a room marked L. Having been out he found on his return the room locked, when he applied to the clerk for "the key to hell."

SHARE !- Some Shetland Island fisherman recently | 42d section Revised Code. caught a shark 27 feet long. It could open its mouth two feet and a half wide, offering quite "an opening

Old Sir Charles Napier, the most distinguished Admiral in the British service, died on the 6th instant, aged 74. He was born at Falkirk, Scotland.

For the Journal. In pursuance of call made through the papers of the town of Wilmington, there met at the Court House on the night of the 19th inst., a large and enthusiastic assemblage of the citizens of the County of New Hanover, and upon motion of Dr. W. A. Berry, Henry Nutt. Esq., was chosen Chairman, and W. P. Elliott and W. T. J. Vann, requested to act as

The meeting being organized, the Chairman proceeded in a few brief but appropriate remarks to explain the object On motion of Col. R. G. Rankin, a Committee of nine gen-

tlemen were appointed by the Chair, as follows, viz: Col. R. G. Rankin, Dr. A. J. DeRosset, D. A. Lamont, Walker Meares, Jas. D. Cumming, O. G. Parsley, Jr., S. D. Wallace, M. McInis, Esque, and Dr. J. D. Bellamy, to draft resolutions for the action of the meeting. In the absence of the Committee, the meeting was ad-

dressed by Dr. W. A. Berry, Jno. A. Taylor, Esq., and the The Committee after an absence of some length of time returned, and through their Chairman, Dr. A. J. DeRosset, submitted the following resolutions, which were unanimous-

We, a portion of the citizens of New Hanover County, irrespective of party, cordially unite in the following resolu-

1st. Resolved, That the election of a President and Vice President by the Republican party of the North, upon grounds purely sectional, and altogether hostile to the rights and interests of the Southern States, cuts off the last hope South Carolina, or Georgia, or anybody else, but by of the preservation of the present Union; and that it is consequently the imperative duty of the State of North Carolina to prepare for assuming her position as an Independent Sovereignty.
2d. Resolved, That a Convention of the people of North

Carolina should be called without delay, for the purpose of deliberating upon the best mode of maintaining the dignity and honor of the State in this great crisis of her history; and for providing for her withdrawal from the Confederacy 3d. Resolved, That in view of the perils by which we are surrounded, we consider it the imperative duty of our Legislature to proceed speedily to enact a law to organize and arm the militia of the State.

4th. Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be communicated by the Chairman of this meeting to our Senator and Representatives in the General Assembly, to be by them brought before their respective Houses. On motion of Dr. J. F. McRee, Jr., it was further Lesotred, That a corps of Minute Men be formed, which was unanimously adopted by the meeting.

Resolved, That the proceedings be published in the papers of the town, and that they request the papers through out the State to copy On motion of O. G. Parsley, Jr., Esq., the meeting adjourned.

HENRY NUTT, Chairman.

WM. P. ELLIOTT, Secretaries.

State of North Carolina. A PROCLAMATION.

Governor of the State of North Carolin Whereas, the return of the election of the Electors for President and Vice President of the United States, held on Tuesday next after the first Monday of November instant, being the 6th day of the Month, the time appointed by the tive office from the Sheriffs of the several counties (Alleghany, Bladen and Madison excepted.) and the same having been examined and summed up, the result of the said elec-eight thousand, one hundred and fifty-three votes; John W. Union. 931 425 Moore, Wm. A. Allen and J. R. McLean each received forty- Wake. 1491 1573 than we have ever had before. I may mention that Floral eight thousand five hundred and thirty eight votes; Wm. B. Warren..... 874 134 Washington..... 212 Watauga..... 259

> Wilkes..... 614 1419 Wilson, returned with Edgecombe, Nash And that Geo. E. Badger received forty-four thousand Yancy..... 774 474

And that R. M. Henry received fifty two-votes. And that D. K. McRae and Rob't. P. Dick each received will doubtless be published, when you can see it and form your own notions of its merits, I need give you no further notice of it.

North Caronna, do nereby proclaim and make known that A. M. Scales, Ed. G. Haywood, John W.; Moore, Wm. B. Rodman, Wm. A. Allen, A. W. Venable, J. R. McLean, J. M. Clement, Junius A. Fox, and John A. Dickson have been duly chosen as electors for President and Vice President of Very truly.

North Caronna, do nereby proclaim and make known that and while he was running on two legs the other two were resting, and he had only to flop over on the rested legs and go ahead, a fresh. This only shows that care should be taken in sticking things together, when you have a good glue to work with.

the United States, on behalf of this State for four years from and after the fourth day of March next. And I do in like manner notify and warn them, and each of them, to attend in the Capitol at Raleigh on the first Wednesday in December next, it being the 5th day thereof, to form an Electoral College, and to vote for President and Vice-President as aforesaid according to the provisions of the Constitution and Laws of the United States.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my S.]hand and caused the Great Seal of State to be Done at the City of Raleigh, this the 19th day of November, A. D., 1860. By the Governor, GRAHAM DAVES, Private Secretary.

Special Correspondence of the Journal. NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 19th, 1860. The SENATE organized to-day by the election of Col. Henry T. Clark, of Edgecombe, as Speaker; J. W. Alspaugh, of Forsythe, as principal Clerk, and W. L.

The House of Commons was organized by the election of Wm. T. Dortch, of Wayne, as Speaker; Eddee, of Buncombe, Assistant Clerk; W. Webster, The proxy for the State of North Carolina is held by Doorkeeper, and W. R. Lovell, Assistant Doorkeeper. Adjourned to 11 o'clock, Tuesday.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 20, 1860. The SENATE was called to order at 11 o'clock A. M. The Journal of yesterday was read by the Clerk. On motion of Dr. Arendel, Frederick Grist, Esq., Senator from Beaufort, presented his credentials and

On motion of Mr. Simpson, a message was sent to the House proposing to raise a joint select committee of five, two on the part of the Senate, and three on the part of the House, to prepare joint rules for the two

On motion of Mr. Walker, a message was sent to the | 35 for Common. Rice dull. House, proposing to appoint a joint select committee to wait on the Governor, and inform him of the organization of the two houses, and of their readiness to receive

The committee on the part of the Senate consists of Messrs. Ramsay and Walker. A message was received from the House concurring

in the above proposition. A message was received from the House proposing to that Messrs. Syme and Hall, and John Spelman, Esq., were in nomination in that House; whereupon, the Senate proceeded to vote: Mr. Spelman received 27 votes, Messrs. Syme and Hall received 18 votes.

Mr. Walker reported that the Committee had waited on the Governor, and that he would hand in a communication at 12 o'clock. Mr. Bledsoe from the Committee to superintend the election, reported as follows: Whole number of votes cast 161, necessary to a choice 81, Mr. Spelman received 88, Messrs. Syme and Hall 73. Mr. Spelman was declared duly elected State Printer.

that Messrs. K. P. Battle and W. A. Jenkins were in nomination in that body. The Speaker appointed Messrs. Barton and Barringer to superintend the election.

Mr. Jenkins 29, for Mr. Battle 17. the election, reported as follows: Whole number of the Convention probably within two days after its votes 161; necessary to a choice 81; Mr. Battle had assembling, on December 17th.

received 72 votes, and Mr. Jenkins 89 votes. Mr. Turner presented a Bill to alter the Constitution. Read first time and ordered to be printed.

erty ad valorem. Ordered to be printed. to establish the Bank of Commerce." Ordered to be

Mr. Street, a resolution in favor A. C. Latham, Sher-

dentials and took his seat as Senator from that district. Mr. Avery moved the Senate adjourn 'till 11 o'clock, as the message of Governor could not be read to-day. Adjourned accordingly.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION .- OFFICIAL.

Gov.-1860.

	G0▼.—1860.		PRESIDENT-1860.
	E		<u>в</u> в
	Ellis.	Pool	Bell Breckinridge.
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		- 3	o : :
Alamance	771	793	536 661 36
Alexander	4 9	594	403 471 2
Anson	290	890	245 871 7
Ashe	379	811	229 717 1
Alleghany		137	No return.
Burke	603	584	470 447 4
Buncombe	918	910	662 705 49
Bladen	660	553	Thrown out.
Bertie	532	570	399 579 17
Beaufort	687	1110	549 1082 42
Brunswick	410 429	422 877	326 386 1 445 810 18
Cabarrus Catawba	960	415	878 302 3
Craven	803	834	492 693 122
Cumberland	1023	861	879 670 35
Chowan	305	278	194 239 38
Columbus	718	430	723 322 6
Camden	96	540	83 503 8
Carteret	481	561	370 441 42
Cherokee	711	471	459 677 15
Caswell	945	224	994 237 13
Chatham	1245	1255	604 970 194
Caldwell		540	2 29 4 99 9
Currituck	759	219	595 66
Cleaveland	998 972	419	1091 196 728 1186 15
Davidson	481	1388 690	728 1186 15 329 641 31
Duplin		197	1380 149 3
Edgecombe	1095	127	1789 196 17
Forsythe	1015	1028	825 965 70
Franklin	810	406	759 318 14
Gaston	860	200	826 131 56
Granville	1144	9-3	870 868 83
Guilford	457	2137	304 1838 118
Greene	421	345	381 326
Gates	431	461	338 394 12
Haywood	577	306	367 248 13
Halifax	788	595	757 546 22
Hertford	353	399	246 418 20 395 459 3
Hyde Harnett	500 602	498 203	
Henderson		829	528 138 78 425 496 4
Iredell	382	1716	328 1625 31
Jackson		164	402 149
Jones	275	212	197 165 10
Johnston	1044	864	974 630 40
Lenoir	556	349	533 317 21
Lincoln	530	256	473 243 5
Madison	593	265	Thrown out.
Martin	746	359	751 333 22
McDowell	457	532	276 349 1
Moore,	740	843	299 588 179
Montgomery Macon	175 400	832 486	102 725 3
Mecklenburg	1274	757	221 469 13 1101 826 135
Nash	1058	122	1323 64 4
New Hanover	1549	713	1617 664 5
Northampton	779	609	654 506 43
Onslow	841	133	781 153 24
Orange	1109	1238	787 956 72
Pasquotank	360	521	239 477 55
Perquimans	298	412	234 341 4
Pitt	771	778	731 710 8
Person	620	299	420 483 9
Polk	325	175	270 118 1
Robeson Rockingham	1137	681	720 648 134
Rowan	1160	1079	1017 485 162
Rutherford	701	804	1026 1023 13 695 495 3
Randolph	448	1567	
Richmond	251	565	321 1224 44 269 544 4
Sampson,	1042	590	979 529 6
Stokes	933	579	745 432
Stanly	89	1065	53 934 9
Surry	933	579	811 502 20

From the Zanesville Aurora, November 25, 1859. which must be needed in every house. this is reported to be the identical glue with which the man glued his dog together after he (the dog—not the man!) had split himself ets at the depot, where they start, on the four first named give the Yankee maxim spasms that will end in giving the propring against a start will end in giving the start that will end in giving the start the start that will end in giving the start that the start th in two halves by running against a sharp post while in pursuit of a rabbit. It is related of this unfortunate dog that he was stuck together with two legs up and down, and remained so for the rest of his life; albelt he was a more durable dog after than before this slight accident, because while in Secretary of the Conference will supply them with certificates.—Progress.

List the depot, where they start, on the lotal list handed the Northern manufacturing nabobs and so abolishing fever even forever until death. Peaceable secession will be the salvation of the South.

Union and submission, without protein the lotal list handed the Northern manufacturing nabobs and so abolishing fever even forever until death. Peaceable secession will be the salvation of the South.

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1216

1359

363 1323

500 275

and Wayne.

495

Douglas...........45,838

..... 213

Wayne..... 1201

radkin..... 736

Resolved, That we will not in future collect or receive for collection, any claim in favor of any merchant or other creditor living or doing business in any non-slaveholding State, against any citizen of this State; and that we will use our influence to prevent such collections by others, as far as we properly can.

THE VOTE OF TEXAS .- New Orleans, Nov. 16 .has given Breckiaridge 4,000 majority.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ACTION OF NEW YORK BANKS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21st, 1860. Sixteen of the principal Banks of this city have resolved to discount jointly two and a half millions sterling bills, to relieve the pressure upon produce for European export, and to considerably expand their loans for the present week.

Savannah, Georgia, sterling bills are offered at par, but no purchasers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 21st, 1870. No news of importance. There are mystericus rumors of a preparation for more bloody doings in Kan- DAY, the 1st day of December, for the purpose of sas by the Abolitionists, but nothing has yet transpired ering the best and most judicious course to he of a definite character.

NEW YORK MARKET. NEW YORK, November 21, 1860.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 13, 1860.

[At the close yesterday.]

The Cotton market is irregular and unquotable ; sales | fare. of 1500 bales. Flour dull; Southern \$5 20 to \$5 80 per bbl. Wheat dull; white \$1 30 a \$1 40 per bushel. Corn declining; mixed 64 a 66 cents. Spirits Turpentine dull at 37 a 39 cents per gallon. Rosin dull at \$1

From South Carolina. [Correspondence of the Richmond Enquirer.

On the 10th inst the Legislature exhibited a most remarkable scene. With nearly every member present, ridge, securing a Douglas Senator to succeed Security both houses, by their separate unanimous votes, passed Gwin. the act for summoning a Convention for the purpose of this State seceding from the present Federal Union go forthwith into an election for State Printer, stating and, whether alone, or with others of the Southern States, declaring independence of the Northern section and its dominant abolitiou party and policy. Nor is this remarkable unanimity in the Legislature only .-The people, in ardor and enthusiasm, are ahead of their representatives, and if the Convention had not been called so early, there was danger that popular outbreak would have precipitated revolution before it could be effected in the proper, deliberate and legal mode, through a Convention. Since my arrival here, on the 7th inst., I have conversed with bundreds of persons, and have had opportunities to hear opinions from various quar-A message was received from the House proposing to ters. It is literally true, that I have not heard expressgo into an election for Attorney General, and stating ed, nor even heard of elsewhere, a single dissenting State Committee, brought by the overland California opinion to the measure of prompt secession, from either express, says that in 90,000 votes Lincoln was 20 any man or woman in South Carolina. Whether South Carolina shall stand alone at first, as was feared and believed but a few days ago, or shall march to the The Senate then proceeded to vote as follows: For issue accompanied by sister States, it is equally certain that on the 10th of November was inaugurated the rev-Mr. Burton, from the joint committed to superintend olution, of 1860 and which will be consummated by

But the aspect of things outside of this State has Mr. Jenkins was declared duly elected Attorney Gen- greatly changed within the last six days. The more southern States are coming on rapidly to join in the Pacific Ocean, and so strikingly proves the Japanese work of secession, and to take their position in line with this gallant and noble little Commonwealth. Already Mr. Slaughter, a Bill to call a Convention on the we have learned by telegraphic dispatches from entirely Federal Basis, to alter the Constitution, and tax prop- reliable sources, that Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Mississippi are in motion, and will soon be as far ad-Mr. Street, a Bill to amend an act entitled "an Act | vanced towards secession as South Carolina, and ready to be members of the new Southern Confederacy. We even hear of the beginning of such upheaving move-Mr. Street, a Bill to amend the 31st chapter, 40th and | ments in North Carolina, which State, if slow to move, will be as sure and as true when she does, as becomes the sons of the patriots who uttered the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. Still more unexpectedly Marcus Erwin, Esq., of Buncombe, presented his cre- | we hear of like popular expressions and movements in Maryland. Is Virginia to be the last of all the Southern Atlantic States? It becomes Virginia, whether disunionists, or unionists, or submissionists, to consider well, and also without delay, what will be the condition of Virginia and the other border States (new the most opposed to the disruption of the Union) in the event of their remaining in the present Union with the abelition PRESIDENT-1860. States, after five or six, or perhaps eight or nine more outhern States have seceded and formed a separate conederacy. That condition will be one of speedy and abolute ruin and desolation, and almost political and soial extinction, to the few remaining slaveholding States. he abolition States will then (or may within a year,) nake up three-fourths of the whole number of the north-

> ern United States. Then, according to the terms and requirements of the Federal Constitution, the instrument may be changed, and negro slavery abolished. Does any man who has ommon sense and the least faculty of tracing causes to flects, doubt that the abolition States will abolish place they had taken steps to prevent silk and callon slavery in the States under their control, when they being sent into the country. Trade was thus stoppe can do it legally and constitutionally? If there be any such man, it is useless to offer argument to prove to him are expelled from the great cities which sustain hat this result will be certain. But let us suppose that a new born spirit of moderation should reign, and | will be the effect upon commerce from terminating nduce the northern abolition party to suspend the latal | war. There will be much speculation at the new po blow for a few years, so as to give an opportunity to heir victims to make some preparation for, and to nitigate the disastrous consequences, by selling off their slaves before the day of general emuncipation.-Who would buy them? The States of the Southern Confederacy would be the only possible purchasers, and hey certainly would and ought to refuse this benefit to he border States which had refused to share in their portant fractional alterations from yesterday afternoon ime of peril and in their independence. Nothing would remain for Virginia and other States in the same alamitous condition, but for every individual slave- Carolina is 85, a fall of 5 since the 13th. Rairou colder with his family, slaves and all other capital, to | bonds working down slowly, generally, one or two controls. migrate and to become residents, and add to the popula- | ceptions to the contrary. ion and wealth of some of the seceded States. This, hough affording relief to individuals, would be but another form of absolute ruin to all that would remain of Virginia. The fair land would become a "howling otherwise it is a curse, and secession becomes the wilderness," and be only resuscitated in after time as a and prosperity of the South. How is this? many w colony of Yankeedom, by abolishing squatters on the de- ask. Well, we will endeavor to convince the anxions serted and waste lands.

> If, on the other hand, the border States see their now coming ruin, if remaining, and up to Mason and Dixon's Customs per annom disbursed at the North,. ine, shall hasten to assert their rights and their indepen- Profits of Manufacturers,.... dence, and union with their brethren of the more south- Profits of Importers, ern States, all such evils and all other dangers and losses will be avoided and rendered impossible. If this Profits of Teachers and others at the South sen course shall be taken by Maryland (as well as by Virginia and North Carolina.) before the fourth of March, Profits of agents, brokers, commissioners, &c., 1861, the District of Columbia, falls naturally and inevitably to the southern States and to the southern conederacy, in which it lies. Even if not forbidden, or openly opposed, Lincoln and his abolition functionaries of government will not dare to enter the city of Washngton, within the territory of the southern Confederacy. The City and District would necessarily, even without an imperative claim, be an integral part of the south. The southern federal functionaries would assemble there as the seat of their Government, and the southern Confederacy would not only hold the Capital, but might be (if so choosing) the United States of America, without an interrograms localized States of America, vithout an interregnum, leaving outside the Norther abolition States and party to perish for want of southern tribute and support, and in the language of senator Sumner, to "die like poisoned rats in their holes." The Fair of the State Agricultural Society opens to-

lay. Thousands of visitors from all parts of the State have already arrived, all showing like unanimity for seession and increase of enthusiasm in the cause. Every night there is the music of a band in the streets, and speakers are called out to address the people from the piazza of the Congaree House, and the speaking is kept up to a late hour of the night. Last night, the Hon. L.

M. Keitt delivered one of his fiery and impressive speechion in its recent and present condition, drew forth loud shouts of applause. He was followed by Ex-Governor es. His applying the epithet of "accursed" to the Un-Richardson, A. P. Aldrich, and many others. ***

CONFERENCE AT SALISBURY .- The Secretary of the North Carolina Conference requests us to state that he is authorized to announce that all visitors to the ensuing Conference, to be held in Salisbury on the 5th of in patronizing your own soil. We are not dependent December next, will be passed for one fare to and fro on the Atlantic & Weldon, the North Carolina, the NEW GLUE.—We advertise to-day a new style of glue, hich must be needed in every house. this is reported to Raleigh & Gaston and the Western Extension Railroad, and that they will be furnished with return tick- ton to Europe and bring back goods in excharge, wi

OFF THE TRACK .- A morning paper says that it learns that a " prominent captain of New York has offered 1,-A PLEA IN BAR.—The practicing Attorneys of Lowndes County, Alabama, have signed the following:

In sticking things together, when you have a good glue to work with.

200 men to Gov. Gist, of South Carolina in case of need," and it immediately concludes that it must be Captain Rynders. We beg to assure it that it is mistaken in the man. Instead of 1200 men, a prominent change on New York and Boston, may have occasional taken in the man. Instead of 1200 men, a prominent change on New York and Boston, may have occasional taken in the man. man of this city assures us that 30,000 volunteers can some temporary inconvenience, but its results, otherwise be procured here at a week's notice to defend any State have been most gratilying. Every steamer from the in support of her just rights, - N. Y. Day Book.

Kansas Election. the Territorial election for members of the House of will naturally re-invest it in cotton and rice, and thus The latest returns from Texas indicate that that State Representatives, show a large republican majority in we may expect soon to see our State in a position of

DUPLIN COUNTY.

The citizens of Duplin county are requested to m at the Court House in Kenansville, on Saturday 1st day of December next, to give an express their opinions in relation to the proper policy to adopted by our people in view of the present police crisis in the country. A full attendance, without gard to party, is desirable. Several gentlemen consented to be present and address the meeting. MANY CITIZAN

Herald please copy.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the citizens of Columbus an will be held at the Court House, in Whiteville, on S47 the people of North Carolina, in view of the imbend ger that threatens their institutions, and the alarming condition into which our country has been cipitated. In the midst of council there is sufer. let us come together and take council for our mutual

November 17th, 1860.

Later from California. FOST KEARNEY, Nov. 19 .- The Pony Express California, with advices to the 8th inst., las and here, bringing the result of the presidential electhat State. The returns stand as follows:-In 27.000; Douglas 24,400; Breckinridge 20,600 4,600. The chances of the Douglas men were consider ed best in the Legislature, and they have brobat majority in each House over both Lincoln and Rus

SECOND DISPATCH The above is given as first received, but a second a

patch says the vote is not entire. Lincoln's vote surprised politicians generally. Days las was considered to have the best chance. The argument of the Almaden case had been closed

The impression was that the judges would disagree and throw the case into the Federal Supreme Court The accounts from Oregon show that the prospects were fair for Lincoln carrying the State. The people's reform ticket for municipal officers

San Francisco is probably elected. The city gave l coln 3,000 majority. NEW YORK, Nov. 19 .- A special dispatch to Post from the secretary of the California Republic

ahead, and they expected to carry the State. The Reception of the Japanese at San Francisca Resignation of a South Carollalun.

Washington, Nov. 16 .- The State Department received advices from Minister Harris, dated Yedo J 5th. He states that the Japanese steamer Candinana ra had arrived from San Francisco, and that on her turn voyage she was navigated by the Japanese alone This is the first instance of a vessel conducted solely. Asiatics having successfully crossed the great New be so capable of improvement that they might place themselves at the head of Oriental enterprise they were allowed freely to cultivate the great power

The Tycoon had conveyed his thanks to Mr. Harris for the friendly and cordial manner in which the cor mani er and officers of the steamer were received by authorities and people of San Francisco, and parties larly for the complete repairs made to the vessel at Mar Island, and the kindness and courtesy of Com. Cuming ham. The report of the officers of the steamer and h ters received from the Embassy with full accounts their reception at San Francisco, and the kindness sho to them by all classes of our people, have produce lively sensation, especially among the nobles, heretali opposed to the treaty of Yedo.

Mr. Harris is of opinion that when the ambassalin return, their narrative of travel will lead to a bett state of feeling on the part of the Japanese towards and towards an intercourse with foreign nations gen Mr. Ransom Calhoun, of South Carolina, to-day

signed his office as the first secretary of the Va States legation to France. From Out China Equadron_Gur Trade and the (ii,

Washington, Nov. 16 .- Commodore Stribling, com mander of the American Squadron in the Chinese see writes to the Navy Department from Shanghae, and date of 4th September, that in consequence of them pulse of the Chinese rebels in their attack upon the and no improvement could be expected until the reb business of Shanghae. It was impossible to say wh to be opened to commerce by the treaty of Tien-Sie and it will be some time before trade will be proper understood and regulated.

STOCKS .- The New York Day Book, of the 15th inst.

"The transactions to-day were fair, with only unitsrates. Tennessee, Virginia, Missouri and California sold very well, with no change to alarm anybody. North

From the Atlanta (Ga) Intelligence Secession .- Union is a very elever co-partner when the South can have equal rights and privilege enquirers. The South pays the North-

Bounties on fisheries per annum..... \$200 Profits of shipping, Imports and Exports,...

Capital drawn from the South... 'Two hundred and thirty-one millions of Southern in dustry contributed to support Northern laborand North ern enmity towards the South. Withdraw this South ern tribute for the privilege of remaining in the Union to receive in return but abuse and hostility, contumely and injustice, and turn the golden stream upon ourselves and will not the South spring at a bound to rapid wealth

European nations stand ready to open free tradefurnish us with their manufactures and take our ductions in return, if we desire it, and they wish It's bove all things, and will protect us even against our Northern brethren in this independent position. But we can protect ourselves and defy the North. We can have free ports and give preference to foreign ships. We can do without Northern fish, hats, furniture, domestics hay, beans, butter, nutmegs, and spurious guanos, made out of simple soil and plaster exprsis. If we are not disposed to dress in Southern homespuns, we can ge French, English and German cloths, calicoes, music &c., direct, and we can eat our own bread and meat we can make our own shoes, hats, clothes, &c., and make our own hay, groceries, railroad irons and everything we really need, and this will very soon constitute the glory and power of the South to the confusion of the North-stop the flow of Southern wealth to the North and keep it at home to enrich the South; stop going North for health and cabbage, seed-for pleasure and finery, when you can do better at home and grow rich on the North for anything, if we turn to ourselv 5-nor do we need their assistance, aid or protection in any one the Northern manufacturing nabobs and shipowners at

Peaceable secession will be the salvation and glorif-Union and submission, without protection for our property and without equal rights, will be ruin and de

struction to the South. Let us be prepared and have our rights in the Union, if we can, or out of it anyhow North brings in heavy consignments of gold in paymet for our cotton. The stream of specie thus pouring upon the community, must increase in a steady ratio LEAVENWORTH, Nov. 11.—Complete returns from with the causes from which it originated. Its recipient unusual financial strength .- Charleston Mercury.